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THE first President of the United

States elected from Indiana should have

a hearty welcome when he visits the Hoosier capital. STAND not upon the order of your decorating, but decorate at once-at least

of having them. THE tragic fate of the Kentucky negro who died under the elixir-of-life treatment should warn scientists to go slow. Perhaps the elixir is too rich for

prepare your decorations and make sure

colored blood. By studying figures elsewhere presented, readers of the Journal will be enabled to form an idea of the "saving" that will be effected under the operation of the Democratic caucus school-book

FURTHER details of the trial and acguittal of the negro Yeldell, alias Flemon, confirm the impression that the South Carolina authorities deserve much credit for their efforts to secure a peaceable enforcement of law and protect the prisoner from violence.

A LOCAL physician who is experiment-Ing with the lamb-juice elixir says "it makes one feel like he does after he has eaten a good, square meal." Perhaps the latter will be found the better treatment, and it has the advantage of being free from any suspicion of quackery.

PEOPLE who pay taxes and buy schoolbooks will find some interesting figures elsewhere in this paper, which will give a tolerably accurate idea of school-book reform as practiced under Democratic caucus rule. A study of these figures will probably convince some people that a mistake has been made.

THE papers have done their duty in talking up the corner-stone celebration and urging people to attend. It is reasonably certain there will be a large crowd present. It remains for citizens to do their duty in the way of decorating. It is not right to invite crowds here and then extend them no welcome.

THE Evening News is exercised in its mind over the Journal's suggestion that the contents of the monument cornerstone might decay in time. The Journal has no objection to the News editor puthe wants to, but will bet him a cooky that five hundred years from now no one can tell whether it is his portrait or of safety. The opportunities for or-Sim Coy's.

Is there anything significant in the remark of the Associated Press reporter of Purvis, Miss., that Judge Terrell, who is trying slugger Sullivan's case, is "a splendid specimen of physical manhood?" Ordinarily, the physical attributes of a presiding judge are not a matter of moment to the public; but in this case it looks as if the possibility of a personal encounter between that official and the distinguished accused in case the latter is not pleased with the rulings had suggested itself to the writer of the dispatch. Perhaps Sullivan will call the jurist out in such an event. It would then be for the chivalrous believers in the dueling code to decide whether it was a point of honor for a Southern gentleman to accept a challenge to a fight with the fists the same as when pistols are the weapons.

DEMOCRATIC papers are making merry over the action of the Canadian gentlemen who have established an electrical plant at Niagara Falls on their side of the river, and have asked our Treasury Department if the electricity which they propose to send to Buffalo will be subject to duty. The Philadelphia Record thinks the Canadian impression that the electricity may be subject to a tax is derived from contemplation of the American protective policy, which, it says, protects monopolies. The Record is probably mistaken. The Canadians doubtless drew their conclusions from the law passed by the Democratic Legislature of Indiana forbidding the piping of natural gas from this toadjoining States. It was reasonable to suppose that if State monopoly of one natural force existed under this government the rule might be applied to another and Canadiau electricity be barred out of New York.

Warmoth as collector at New Orleans | upon certain Southern peculiarities, and probably indicates his purpose to engage | which was injudiciously published by again in active politics, and that means | the recipient, is still the subject of ag Republican activity in Louisiana, War- grieved comment down that way. It is moth is immensely wealthy, and cares nothing for the emoluments of office, Atlanta Constitution, however, to heal but he has a taste for politics, and loves | the smart. This individual has discovthe excitement of a fight. Probably he | ered that Mrs. Canfield is a nobody. would like to make another race for I That is to say, she is the wife of a dis-I

Governor and take his chances of getting a fair count. He ran for that office two years ago, and was elected, but counted out. He tells how the white Democrats entertained him at their houses on his tour of the State, but told him what his vote would be counted at in their several parishes with startling accuracy, as the official returns afterward showed. "They set the figures before election," he says, "and the judges registered them after the polls closed, regardless of the actual vote."

THE SCHOOL-BOOK LAW.

Advocates of the new school-book law offer two arguments for its enforcement, and only two-first, that the law is compulsory, and second, that the books have been approved and accepted by the State

Board of Education. The law is a law, and in a sense all laws are compulsory. The school-book law is no more so than other laws. The Journal does not advise the violation of law under any circumstances, and has not advised that course in regard to the school-book law. That it is wrong in principle, vicious in practice, and will work great injury to the schools and impose heavy burdens and losses on the people, we have no doubt whatever. Its enforcement will develop these results more speedily than its violation. It is striking proof of the fraudulent character of the whole proceeding and the false pretenses of the law, that what started out as a great measure of reform, claiming to be in response to popular demand and to relieve the people of a great burden, is now insisted on as a compulsory measure. There is no longer any pretense of reform or of legislation in response to popular demand. It is simply a question of forcing a new set of inferior books upon the people, and into the schools, by legal process.

The assertion that the new books have been approved by the State board is untrue, and does them great injustice. The standard of the new books was fixed in the Democratic caucus last winter. It was intentionally a low standard. Not a member of the State board will say, as an educator, over his own signature, that the books named in this law are equal to those now used in the schools. Not one of them would have adopted or approved the new books if they had been left free to act according to their judgment. Not one of them but regrets the necessity of acting as they did. The State board did not select or indorse the new books. They simply decided that they came up to the standard fixed by the Democratic caucus and named in the law. The attempt of the new monopoly to hide behind the State board is on a par with their insistence that the law is compulsory.

THE INFLUX OF BRITISH CAPITAL.

John Bull is wise in his day and generation. He does business on business principles and for business results. He loves money and knows how to make it. He is not devoid of patriotism, and takes a healthy interest in politics, but both of these sentiments are subordinated to business. John is pre-eminently a busi-

A remarkable illustration of this is

found in the present great rush of En-

glish capital to the United States. A the same time the movement is a striking tribute to the benefits of the protective tariff policy in this country. Nothing has ever been seen like it. There have been great movements of capital from one country to another in time o war or threatened invasion when capital fled to seek a place of safety. There have also been great movements to gold fields, diamond fields, and other similar investments which promised extraordinary returns. But none of these conditions exist in this case. Great Britain is at peace, and free-traders aver she is remarkably prosperting his photograph in that depository if ous. There is no war impending nor invasion threatened, therefore no reason why British capital should seek a place dinary investments at home are as good as usual. The opportunities in the United States are no better than usual. Yet, under these conditions, we see the greatest rush of British capital to the United States recorded in history. What with purchases of breweries, grist-mills, street railways, gas-works and manufacturing plants of different kinds, the aggregate investments have been enormous. It is safe to say that more British capital has been invested in the United States during the last six months than in any previous ten years. This is John Bull's practical recogni-

tion of and tribute to the benefits of protection. He may be honest in advocating free trade for England, but his actions prove that he regards protection as the true policy of the United States. Money talks, and every shilling of the millions of British money invested in this country during the last six months is an argument in favor of a protective tariff. And, mark you, this influx of British capital did not begin till after the election of a Republican President and a practical assurance that the policy of protection would be continued. We are not arguing now that an unlimited influx of British capital is desirable, though within reasonable limits we can see no objection to it. However that may be, the time and manner of its coming indicate its owners' belief that the verdict of the American people in favor of a continuance of the protective tariff policy makes this a good time to invest The policy that protects American capital and makes American industries pros perous will protect British capital in vested in American industries. John Bull may be a free-trader in theory, but in practice he is no fool.

THE criticism made in a private letter by Mrs. Canfield, wife of the president THE appointment of ex-Governor of the National Teachers' Association. left to a Topeka correspondent of the

tinguished professor, but not one person in a thousand in Kansas had ever heard of her before the appearance of the letter, and she is not "in society," nor has she figured prominently in any way that any one can remember. This settles it. It is only people in society who can wound the Southern soul. The comments of all others roll off these haughty spirits like water off a duck's back.

THE gallant reporter of the Atlanta Constitution is gathering up the neglected incidents of the great duel and completing the record with his personal reminiscences and impressions. The future historian will find the contemporaneous accounts of the affair very complete. The reporter says without hesitation that "the bravery shown by both parties in the fight was simply unequaled. They are the two gamest men I ever saw, and in the history of this country, it is safe to say, there will never be another such duel." Probably not. The reporter seems to think that in his first account he did not give quite enough prominence to Captain Jackson, one of the seconds. Although he was on the bills as a second Captain Jackson played a leading part. In fact, he seemed to be on the point of shooting somebody all the time. The reporter says: "When Mr. King started to approach Mr. Williamson during the colloquy Captain Jackson leveled his revolver and cried, 'Hold your position; if you approach him I shall kill you." Captain Jackson deemed it his duty to kill Mr. King because he thought the latter had no right to approach Mr. Williamson, one of the principals, during the truce and parley. Mr. King yielded the point and was not killed. Again the

Just after the first exchange of shots Col. John Seay, of Rome, rushed up almost between the two principals and excitedly

"Gentlemen, as a citizen of Georgia and Alabama I demand that this stop."
"If you don't move aside," cried Captain Jackson, leveling his pistol at Colonel Seay, "I shall shoot you."
"Well, shoot," cried Colonel Seay.

One would think that when Colonel Seay as "a citizen of Georgia and Ala bama," demanded that the duel stop it should stop; but it did not strike Capt. Jackson that way, and probably he would have slain the gallant citizen of two States then and there if both of the latter had not been forcibly removed from the ground. Captain Jackson has explained since the duel that he acted entirely in the interest of peace.

HON. W. L. Scott, Pennsylvania coal baron and millionaire, and member of the Democratic national executive committee, is also president of the company which owns the Illinois coal mines where a strike has been in progress for some time. Congressman Lawler, of Chicago, telegraphed him urging a compromise, and following is Scott's reply: Am I to understand that the miners at Spring Valley have requested you and the Chicago relief committee to take up the question of the price of miningsto be paid there? If they have done so then I can see no objection to considering the subject with you and the committee, not, however, in the way of arbitration. We are as desirous that the men should resume work as your committee can possibly be, and we have always been and are now willing to pay a rate of mining that is an equivalent to the rates paid by operators in other sections of the State with whose coal we have to compete in the markets of the Northwest, but you can readily understand that we cannot successfully operate our mines and pay our men from 30 to 100 per cent. more for mining at Spring Valley than is paid elsewhere in the State, and find a market for our coal.

WHAT's the use of having a life elixir administered by a painful surgical operation after you have become decrepit, when you can last forever and always be young by the simple plan of living on turnips and other innocuous vegetables? The Rosedale, Ind., genius has some ideas as brilliant and sensible as those of Brown-Sequard, but such is the contrariness of human nature that people will continue to indulge in high, if not riotous living, even though their gardens be full of rejuvenating roots.

LATE in June last a telegram was printed in the newspapers, stating that the Surgeon-general of the army was prepared to furnish free to deaf pensioners the sound discs invented by Mr. Wales. On reading the item, Captain Wallace Foster, of Indianapolis, secretary of the Association of Deaf Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, wrote for information and received the subjoined WAR DEPARTMENT,

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1889. Mr. Wallace Foster, No. 1090 North Tennesse Street, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Sir-I am directed by the Surgeon-general to acknowledge receipt of your communication of recent date. Wales's sound discs are of use only when there is a perforation of the drum of the ear, and probably not one in a thousand cases of deafness in pensioners (i. e. old cases of deafness would be benefited by them. No benefit has been derived from the discs in any one case in which they have been furnished from this office, and to give them any further trial in the face of our knowledge of their mode of action and of the conditions existing in the cars of men who have been deaf for a quarter of a century, would be not only useless, but inadvisable as tending to suggest a hope of hearing which would end assuredly in disappointment. Unfortunately, an item was published in the press dispatches stating that arrangements had been made by this office to furnish Wales's discs to all deaf pensioners. No such arrangement has been made, for as already stated, these discs are of no value in the class of cases to which our pensioners belong. The newspaper publication was apparently in the interest of H. A. Wales, and not of the deaf pensioners, and I am aware, being notably deaf myself, and in full sympathy with those who are thus afflicted, that much disappointment has been caused by that unauthorized publication. Respectfully, C. L. SMART, Major and Surgeon United States Army.

THE National Conservatory of Music, projected some years ago by the founders of the ill-fated American Opera Company. has at last become a fixed fact, having opened up in New York city. Mrs. Jeannette Thurber, who was the organizer of the opera company, and is a genuine musical enthusiast, is one of the chief movers in this enterprise, and, according to the indications, is likely to make it a success. The object of the conservatory is the advancement of music in the United States, through the development of American talent, and to this end the best musical education possible is to be placed within the reach of all. The institution is open to students of every race, creed and color, upon the single condition that the candidates show special aptitude the art in which they desire instruction. The successful applicants will enjoy the tuition of the best teachers that can be engaged during a course lasting from three to five years, and, after graduation, will be afforded opportunities of making known their accomplishments and securing engagements. The annual fee charged is small, and in certain cases tuition is given free, such pupils, however, being bound to contribute a small per cent. of their first five years' earnings to the support of the

conservatory. The enterprise promises

well, and seems likely to meet a general want. The fact that it is founded and maintained by a number of wealthy patrons, among whom are August Belmont W. K. Vanderbilt, Jesse Seligman and Andrew Carnegie, is proof that it is not a speculative venture without proper financial backing. If the plans are thoroughly carried out it will undoubtedly accomplish the purpose of furthering the cause of music in America by affording opportunities for an education that has heretofore been obtainable only in Europe. The failure of the American Opera Company was due largely to the fact that it was prematurely organized. It should come last instead of first, and should be an outgrowth of the school. Five years later such a company may be a success.

ABOUT this time of year look in the papers for stories about noble young women who, with their own hands, have cultivated large farms and have each done the work of four hired men. The stories are there, and, with their accompanying notes of admiration, are usually written by young men who never did a day's manual labor in their lives.

If the able Louisville hotel clerks were in the habit of reading the newspapers they would have known all about the swindler Holmes, alias Porter, and would have more money in their pockets at this writing. Before they go away from home kind friends should warn them against the bunco tricks that are played on the unsophisticated.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS. HERBERT WARD (Elizabeth Stuart Phelps) has established a Fishermen's reading-room at Gloucester, Mass., and several coffee rooms, and is accordingly regarded there with much grateful affection. THE death is recorded of the eminent agriculturist, Count Charles de Bouille, Senator, who, forty years ago, introduced South-down sheep into France, and devoted the best energies of his long life to the promotion of farmers' interests.

THE Rev. Frank Peterson, the represent ative of the American Swedish Baptist Church at the late International Sundayschool Convention in London, reports that there are 33,000,000 teachers and scholars in the Sunday-schools of the world.

MRS. GATES, one of the many daughters of Brigham Young, has published a long and interesting defense of the Mormon relations. According to her they are pure holy and even romantic, and all outside attacks are simply the result of prejudice and

MALLOCK, the author of "Is Life Worth Living," is described as having deep-set eyes, rather small and almost weird in their alternations of fire and dullness. His face is distinguished by lines of unhappy thoughtfulness, and is of that peculiar pallor which is sometimes born of illness and sometimes of mental misery.

DR. Scott, the President's father-in-law was born in 1800, and graduated from and became a professor in Washington (Pa.) College, in 1822. A visitor to Deer Park, a few days ago, who conversed with him, says: "He is a remarkable old man; quite active, a little stooped, and memory failing a little. He converses vigorously, and is

FORTY of the oldest inhabitants Bridgeport, Conn., whose ages varied from seventy-three to eighty-nine years, led the van of citizens who tendered a grand reception to showman Barnum on Saturday. The occasion was the tender of the freedom of the city to him prior to his de-parture for Europe with his "greatest how on earth.

GEN. ALBERT PIKE, the head of all the Masonic orders and rites in this country, is in his eightieth year. He was born in Bos ton, and was graduated at Harvard, went West in 1831, served in the Mexican war and was a confederate brigadier in command of the Cherokee Indians. He is an old newspaper man, but has been practicing law in Washington for many years. MRS. MACKAY, the wife of the "Bonanza King," of California, is the owner of the

superb robe presented to the Empres Eugenie by the municipality of Paris in the time of the second empire. The robe of lace, entirely covered with flowers. I was made at Chantilly, and took five of the first hands of that celebrated fabrique fourteen years to make it at a cost of 100,000 REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, the successor

of Henry Ward Beecher, at Plymouth Church, is a plain-looking man, and hi head seems top-heavy for his slender figure. His forehead is high and dome-like, and his nose long and aquiline. He wears his dark hair and beard, now tinged with gray, mod erately long, and his keen gray eyes are rather deeply set under heavy eyebrows. His pay is about \$10,000 a year.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL was muc congratulated by ministerialists on his brilliant and effective speech in the Commons on the royal grants. "Splendid speech; better than Gladstone's," said one; to whom Lord Randolph, with a glance of anger and disgust, replied. "That's absurd!" and turned on his heel. Mr. Gladstone has no more sincere and judicious admirer than the dashing young statesman who has so often dashed the gauntlet of political defiance in his face.

SPEAKING of the author of "Robert Els mere," a correspondent says: "In private conversation Mrs. Ward can be either gay and humorous-and richly so-or impressive and refreshing. Her power of conversation extends over many topics. She has essentially an æsthetic rather than a philosophic or scientific mode of looking at everything, and, I fancy, would be liable to apply standards of taste where more syllogistic logicians would insist upon colder methods of investigation., Mrs. Ward is pungent, brilliant and witty."

FLOWERY summer, golden summer, summer of our Northern clime: Spring may be a joyous season, but you beat it every time.

Season of delightful evenings, charming morn ings, sultry noons, Purple dawnings, crimson sunsets, placid starlight, tender moons.

Flowery summer, golden summer, summer our Northern clime. Life is sweet and worth the living when we se you in your prime. - Boston Courier.

YET, in opinions, look not always back; Your wake is nothing, mind the coming track; Leave what you've done for what you have to do; Don't be "consistent," but be simply true. -O. W. Holmes

COMMENT AND OPINION.

So long as Mormonism sanctions polyga-my, either the Mormons should not exercise the suffrage or Utah should not be other than a Territory.-Boston Advertiser. It is one of the great distinctions of the American system that every competent man among us sooner or later makes himself heard in public affairs.—Boston Herald. AMERICANS find it hard enough to pay the obsequious deference, to officers which is required of privates, without being forced to serve them as lackeys and house servants. They should not be expected to spend their time in common labor when enlisted as soldiers.-Cleveland Leader.

It would be well if the people could put aside for a time their optimistic faith in their own superhuman wisdom, and com-prehend that they do in fact vote for men who are not fit to make laws, and who make bad laws, and that they nevertheless blame the executive because, with bad laws, he cannot give the country good government.—New York Tribune.

THE retaining of party opponents in office and the exclusion of party friends is not sound policy as a general thing, except the few peculiar cases where it may be advantageous to the public service. Neither is it proper to reward those whose indifference toward public concerns discourages and disheartens others from efforts in behalf of their party.—New York Sun.

want to return to work, and do not dare to | day.

do so for fear of violence from the rumcrazed Hungarians, they can appreciate the situation of the men who were willing to work when the strike was begun, and who they themselves helped to drive away. They are simply getting a dose of their own medicine from their own allies.—Philadelphia North American.

THEY [the Pilgrims] were not always as right as they imagined, but their faith and integrity saved them and the new world. It will, indeed, be an ill day for this Republic when the faith of the fathers is cast aside as dangerous fancies, while their swords are preserved as precious relics. If a deed is not measured by its motive, Sullivan himself should have a monument.

—Springfield Republican.

It is by means of such episodes [the At lanta effigy-burning that we getassurance of the steady march of civilization in the South, and are enabled to understand what is meant by the frequent declarations of the newspapers down there that the animosities of the war have been ferever buried, and that the best friends of the colored race are the white Democrats who were once slave-holders.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If any Southern woman objects to sitting in the same room in a federal building with a colored man she should be shown the door in short order. No Democrat, male or female, is compelled to hold office under a Republican administration, and no Democrat who makes the insulting objection to the presence of a respectable colored em-ploye in the same working-room is worthy of a place under any administration .- lowa State Register.

VISITORS TO THE GAS FIELDS.

Pennsylvanians Who Have Been Looking a Indiana's Resources.

Last evening the Journal reporter found at the New Denison four gentlemen from Pennsylyania-E. S. Shimer, of Allentown; J. K. Hower, of Cherryville, and A. H. Cressman and C. Geisinger, of Bath. Mr. Shimer is an ex-Mayor of Allentown, and a bright and ready man of business. "We are the remnant of thirty-eight excursionists from my State," he said; "capitalists, merchants, manufacturers and bankers, who came out to Muncie to look at the natural-gas advantages offered by that city. We came from Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Mauch Chunk, and arrived in Muncie on Sunday morning. We were taken about that beautiful and hospitable little city, which we understand has more than doubled its population in two years, and were shown her new and thriving enterprises. On Monday night they turned loose a gusher for us, and the display of gas was something won-derful. The other members of our party are scattered over the naturalgas district of your State, but we four came here on our way to Chicago. We came through Anderson, and, though we did not stop, we heard much of that place and its rapid and remarkable improvement. There is quite a rivalry as to whether it or Muncie has the better location in the gas field. The Muncie people certainly know how to boom their town, and they are running in excursions that will do them good. We have had a great time there, having been driven about the city and banqueted in quite a royal way. The object of our trip was to look about for investments.

"What, if any, investments have been de "We Pennsylvania Dutchmen," said Shimer, "are rather slow. We go home and deliberate over the matter with great care. We have not given any one special encouragement. We were solicited to come to Muncie, and we went. The trip will probably result in some Pennsylvania capital being put into Indiana. This is the second party that has come to your State from the Lehigh valley. the other one coming three weeks ago, that party being about twenty-five in number. While we have been in your city Mr. Robert Martindale has shown us about, driving us through your beautiful streets, and also showing us the manufacturing parts of the city. We are very favorably impressed with Indianapolis and its industries."

A Glass Manufactory Probable. For a few days S. R. and James A. Wells who have four glass factories located at Pittsburg, Pa., and at Massillon and Findlay, O., have been looking about in Indiana. These gentlemen manufacture window and plate-glass, bottles and fruit cans. They came here yesterday from Anderson, and were shown about town by N. McCarty and others, chiefly through West Indianapolis, and south along the Belt. They ar not looking for any great bonus, but, being favorably impressed with Indianapolis as a distributing point, desire to ascertain whether sufficient gas for use in their business can be furnished here. They desire to get gas at a fair figure, that is \$20 to \$25 month per pot, and will run twenty pots which means three furnaces and about two hundred men. Of these, nearly one hundred will be skilled workmen, and the Messrs Wells will have to bring at least eightyfive workmen with them. Glass-works proper do not employ boys at al the beginning of a factory of this kind here would mean a com-munity of 600 or 700 people. These gentlemen are ready to buy five acres or fifty acres near the main pipe where the pressure will be high. Their principal heat comes at night, when other manufacturers are not running. Glass manufacturers turn on the heat at 7 P. M. with full blast, but in the daytime they only keep up sufficient heat to keep the furnaces at a good temperature, but not excessively hot. They say it does not require as much gas to run a glass-furnace as many persons think. If they see their way clear to come to this city they will bring the Massillon window-glass works, and probably combine one of their bottle factories with it. They say it would cost them from \$8,000 to \$10,000 to bring their plant here. This they could do and put up the machinery and b in operation in sixty days. They are much pleased with Indianapolis, and if they can get gas and ground at reasonable rates there will be no question about their coming here.

MR. MURPHY'S MEETINGS.

He Will Not Go to Acton, but Has Arranged Speak Sunday at Tomlinson Hall.

Notwithstanding the vote of the cot-

tagers at Acton, so greatly in favor of Francis Murphy and the running of trains on Sunday during his meetings in order that the laboring class of people might be reached, the meetings will not be held there. Mr. Murphy absolutely refuses to go to the camp without a direct invitation from the trustees. Yesterday Messrs. Conner and Budd, of the trustees, called upon Mr. Murphy and notified him of the action of the stockholders. They desired him to come on the invitation of the cottagers, but were averse to giving him an official call, as they did not desire to offend Dr. Keen.
"The meetings," said Mr. Murphy. last evening, "will be held at Tomlinson Hall. I

think there is a gracious Providence in the whole matter. I certainly can reach the men I want in the Tomlinson Hall meetings. To get to Acton and return would cost 50 cents, while at Tomlinson Hall they will have an opportunity to hear me free, for, though a collection will be taken up, there is no compulsion about contributing, and if they have no money they can come without money and without price, and bring their families on the same The meetings will begin at Tomlinson Hall on Sunday afternoon, at 3 P. M., and there will also be a meeting at 7:30 in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Clark Wilson. of Towarda, Pa., will be here to sing at Mr. Murphy's meetings. They sang with him in his work in this country for three years. and then crossed the ocean and sang throughout the United Kingdom in this temperance work. Mrs. Wilson has been pronounced the Jenny Lind of sacred melody. She is the sister of P. P. Bliss, the great singer and composer of gospel melo-dies, who was killed in the Ashtabula dis-

---A Cold-Blooded Murder.

Coroner Wagner has returned a verdict in the killing of James Hannahan by Samuel Howardton, at Acton, last Friday. He declares it to have been a cold-blooded and disheartens others from efforts in be-half of their party.—New York Sun.

Now that the originators of the strike ardton. Hannahan will be buried here to-

WHATTHE PEOPLE MUST PAY

School-Book Law Fostering Monopoly Imposes a Burden Upon Tax-Payers.

Figures That Show the Amount the Becktold-Williams Scheme Will Take from the Treasuries-Second-Hand Books.

It was urged by the supporters of the

school-book law, as it came from a Democratic cancus and was passed by a Democratic Legislature, that it would save the people of the State many hundreds of thousands of dollars. It was represented as lifting a burden off the people and opening the way for a system of supply and demand that would bring to the creators of the law the blessings of a heretofore trustridden commonwealth. To put the system into working order, as everybody knows, has been intrusted to one Becktold, alias Williams, of St. Louis, who has a contract to sell to Indiana school-children, through his jobbers, the Indiana school-book monopolists, books that have been shown to be inferior. But when one figures on the cost of putting these books into the hands of the pupils, a cost that the tax-payer must meet, the inferiority of the books seems a secondary argument against the scheme which the law fosters. A citizen said yesterday that he considers the law as simply shifting expenses from the people as the individual book-buyers to the mass of tax-payers, but even then it is to be done at a great loss. This remark led one fully capable of doing so to make the following calculations. He went at his task as any business man would in making an estimate before embarking in any business. His figures are taken from an accurate knowledge of the statistics concerning the requirements of the law, and they are not intended to be either for or against either side. Where no degree of accuracy could be obtained it is marked as "estimated," and is as fair for one side as the other. The State has ninetytwo county superintendents, 1,012 town-ship trustees, 300 town and city school corporations. There are a few more town corporations, but they are joint with the townships, and are not considered. The expenses the school-book law entails on the people his conclusions show to be as

92 sets of office records and blanks for county superintendents at \$6... ,312 sets of office records and blanks for trustees at \$6. For 92 superintendents, making requisitions twice each year for 5 years, 920 days, at \$4 per day...... For 1,312 trustees, making requisitions twice each year for 5 years, 13,120 days at \$2 or 92 superintendents receipting trustees for books received by freight, 2,760 days at \$1..... For 1,312 trustees, receiving books from superintendent,39,360 days at \$2 per day..... for 1,312 trustees selling books to per year for 5 years, 26,240 days at 52,480 For 92 county superintendents re-

ceiving reports from trustees, 4 times per year, for 5 years, 1,340 days at \$4.... 5,360 \$317,104 Total loss for official service Loss on books now in hands of pupils. three-fourths value estimated. Books now in hands of dealers, estimated at one-fourth regular supply, \$135,000, one-half of which is a loss to them Loss in profits to Indiana jobbers of books 62-3 percent on \$540,000, each ers 10 per cent. on \$540,000 each 312 packages delivered 3 times for each trustee, for each requisition twice a year for 5 years.....

Total loss, property and values... Plus total for official work, as per above..... about one-half of the former retail

price, but as the books contracted for do not include books used in the high-schools, nor all that are in the district schools, a liberal estimate would be a gain of one-third of the entire estimated supply, as follows: one-third of \$540,000, for 5 years.... Net loss in 5 years.....

It will be noticed that this calculation is on but two requisitions per year, but at the rate they are reported the average will be more than this. In estimating the cost of receiving books and drayage, it should be observed that the books are shipped from New York, Minneapolis and St. Louis, hence each corporation gets each requisition in three separate shipments. It would be safe to say that the demoralization of schools for one week would be a complete loss of tuition for that time, hence this would amount to something over \$100,000 for one week for all of the schools in the State. It will be seen from the above that the law is a failure as far as economy is concerned.

Becktold's Books in the Market. A new but by no means pleasing vista is about to be opened up to the manipulators of the Becktold-Williams series of alleged school-books. There is an enterprising dealer in literary junk in Chicago who has bought a considerable quantity of these books, which have been discarded in other States, and proposes to come to Indiana and open out a depot for their sale. He first made an offer of the books to the Becktold-Williams folks, but they retused to buy, re-

lying upon their contract with the State

Board of Education to keep out all pernicious intruders. The Chicago man, however, is said to mean business, and will place readers, geographies and arithmetics on sale at low figures. Orders for the Indiana series came in vesterday from Marion county. Center township calls for 225 first readers, 220 second, 215 third, 195 fourth, 141 fifth, 340 elementary arithmetics, 340 complete arithmetics, 575 elementary geography, 495 complete geog-

raphy. Decatur township wants 30 first reader, 40 second, 30 third, 30 fourth, 30 fifth, 40 elementary arithmetic, 40 complete arithmetic, 50 elementary geography, 50 complete geography. Wayne township asks for 80 of each of the series except the arithmetics, of which 70 of each kind are called for. The other townships, Lawrence, Washington, Warren, Perry, Pike and Franklin, are approximately the same as Wayne. Haughville calls for 50 first readers, 50 second, 80 third, 70 fourth, 30 fifth, 70 elementary arithmetic, 50 complete arithmetic. 50 elementary geography, 70 complete geography. Orders for supplies also came from the counties of Whitley, Franklin, Shelby and Gibson.

Ought to Keep a List on the Wall.

For some time after John E. Sullivan absconded people were almost daily coming into the clerk's office to collect trust funds, not having heard of his defalcation. But an incident occurred yesterday that would make such exhibitions of ignorance wholly pardonable. Along in the middle of the afternoon a rural-looking gentleman walked up to one of Clerk Wilson's deputies and told him he wanted to see a divorce complaint that had been filed about six months ago.

"What were the names of the parties?" he was asked. "Wall, now, partner, I can't exactly re-

"What was the number of the case, then? Maybe we can get at it in that way."
"No, I don't just exactly remember the number, either. It ended in a nine, though, and the man who wanted the divorce was a big. fat fellow. That is all I know about the case." He was informed that would not suffice to look up a divorce suit six months old in a Marion county court, and as he left the office, he remarked in a sidetone, "I'd like to know what these here deputies are for. They ought to keep a list of divorced couples up here on the wall somewhere."

Articles of agreement have been signed by L. Frey, of this city and H. Gardner, of New York, to run a foot-race near here on Aug. 18. The money was deposited with John W. Howe, last evening, at 224 East Washington street. The exact place has